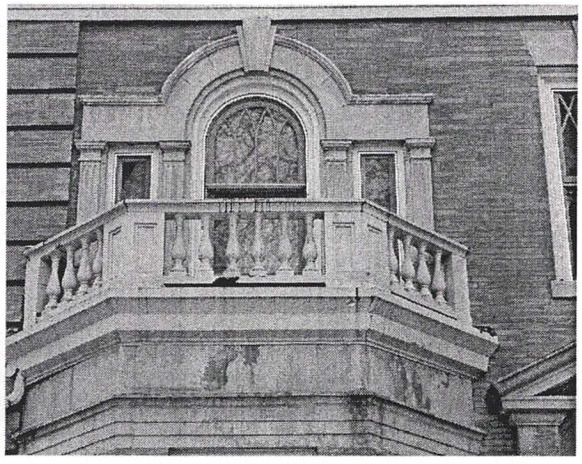
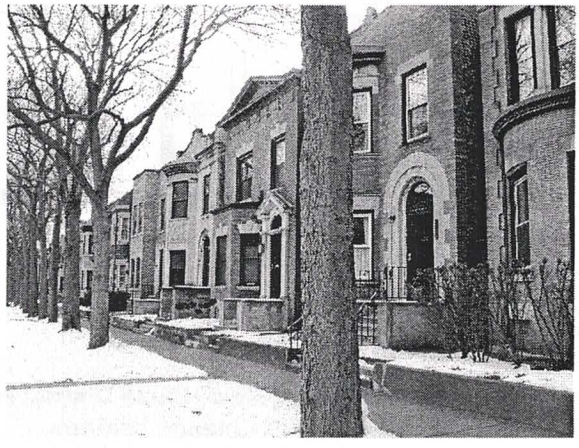
LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT





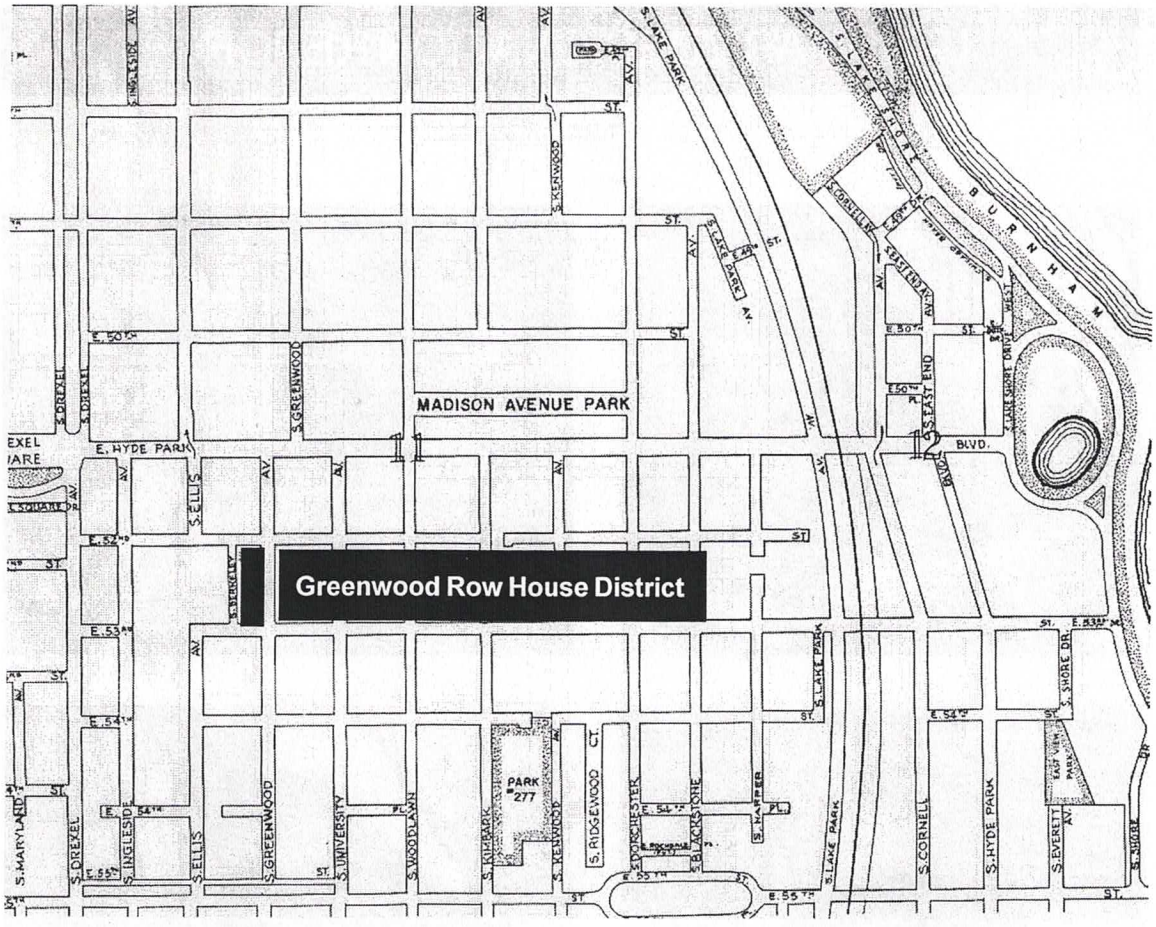
Greenwood Row House District

5200-44 South Greenwood Avenue

Preliminary Landmark recommendation approved by the Commission on Chicago Landmarks, February 5, 2004

CITY OF CHICAGO
Richard M. Daley, Mayor

Department of Planning and Development
Denise M. Casalino, P.E., Commissioner



Above: The Greenwood Row House District is located in the Hyde Park neighborhood just north of the University of Chicago campus.

Cover: The district consists of 20 brick row houses, with many of its buildings reflecting the influence of the Classical Revival style, particularly in their entrances and cornices.

The Commission on Chicago Landmarks, whose nine members are appointed by the Mayor, was established in 1968 by city ordinance. The Commission is responsible for recommending to the City Council which individual buildings, sites, objects, or districts should be designated as Chicago Landmarks, which protects them by law.

The landmark designation process begins with a staff study and a preliminary summary of information related to the potential designation criteria. The next step is a preliminary vote by the landmarks commission as to whether the proposed landmark is worthy of consideration. This vote not only initiates the formal designation process, but it places the review of city permits for the property under the jurisdiction of the Commission until a final landmark recommendation is acted on by the City Council.

This Landmark Designation Report is subject to possible revision and amendment during the designation process. Only language contained within the designation ordinance adopted by the City Council should be regarded as final.

Greenwood Row House District

5200-44 South Greenwood Avenue

Built: 1903
Architect: Joseph C. Brompton

The Greenwood Row House District, a group of twenty brick row houses on the 5200 block of South Greenwood Avenue, is a fine example of attached single-family residences. Built in 1903, the district is an excellent example of the high-quality building construction built in Hyde Park, one of Chicago's most historically and architecturally significant neighborhoods. Architecturally, the row possesses excellent detailing and craftsmanship, with many of its buildings reflecting the influence of the Classical Revival style, particularly in their entrances and cornices.

The row houses of the district were built by one of Chicago's most prolific developers, Samuel E. Gross. A master of promotion and marketing, Gross built thousands of houses, mostly for working- and middle-class Chicagoans, and most during the period 1870-1900. The Greenwood Row House District is an example of one of his later developments, in which he targeted the more affluent buyer. The Greenwood Row House District is also historically associated with the nearby University of Chicago, as university faculty and staff provided an impetus for development in the area.

History and Description

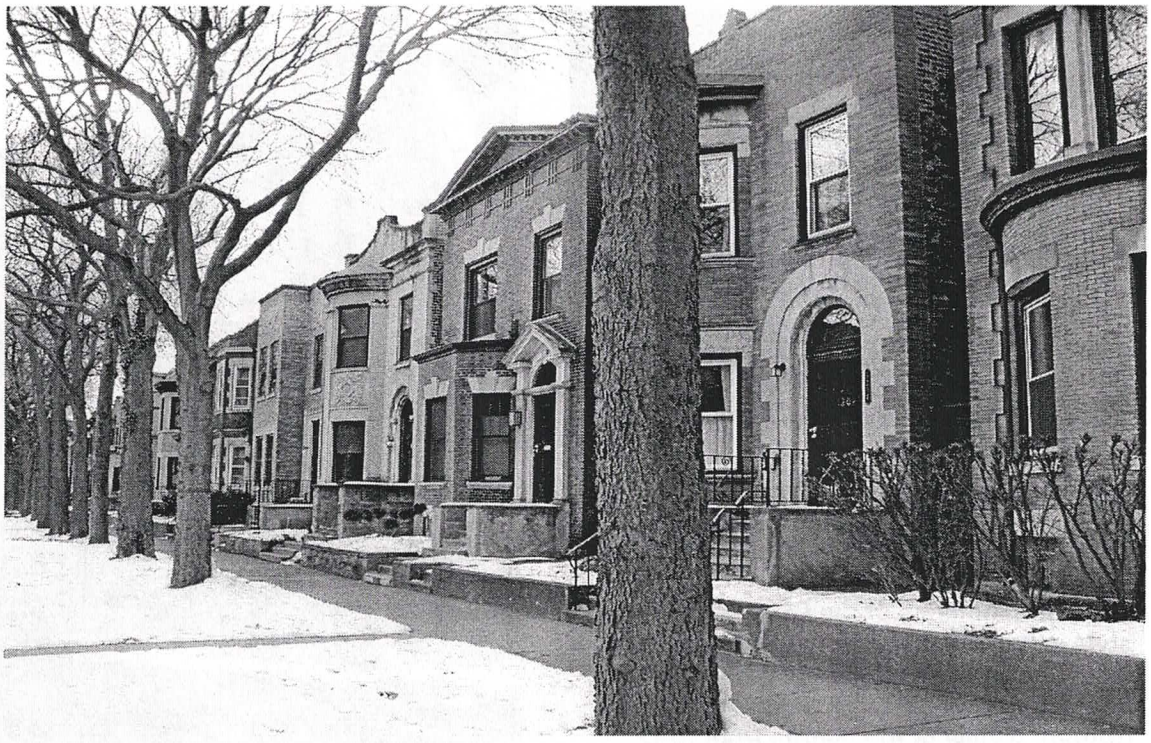
The twenty attached row houses that comprise the Greenwood Row House District were built in 1903 as investment properties by real estate developer Samuel Gross in partnership with Charles Counselman. The building permit for the construction of the row houses was issued August 6, 1903. Like Gross's contemporaneous Alta Vista Terrace, the row features a variety of styles, materials and colors, but with a unifying effect derived from common scale, widths, and setbacks. The row houses are also similar to the nearby Washington Park Court District in their diminutive character and continuity, creating a

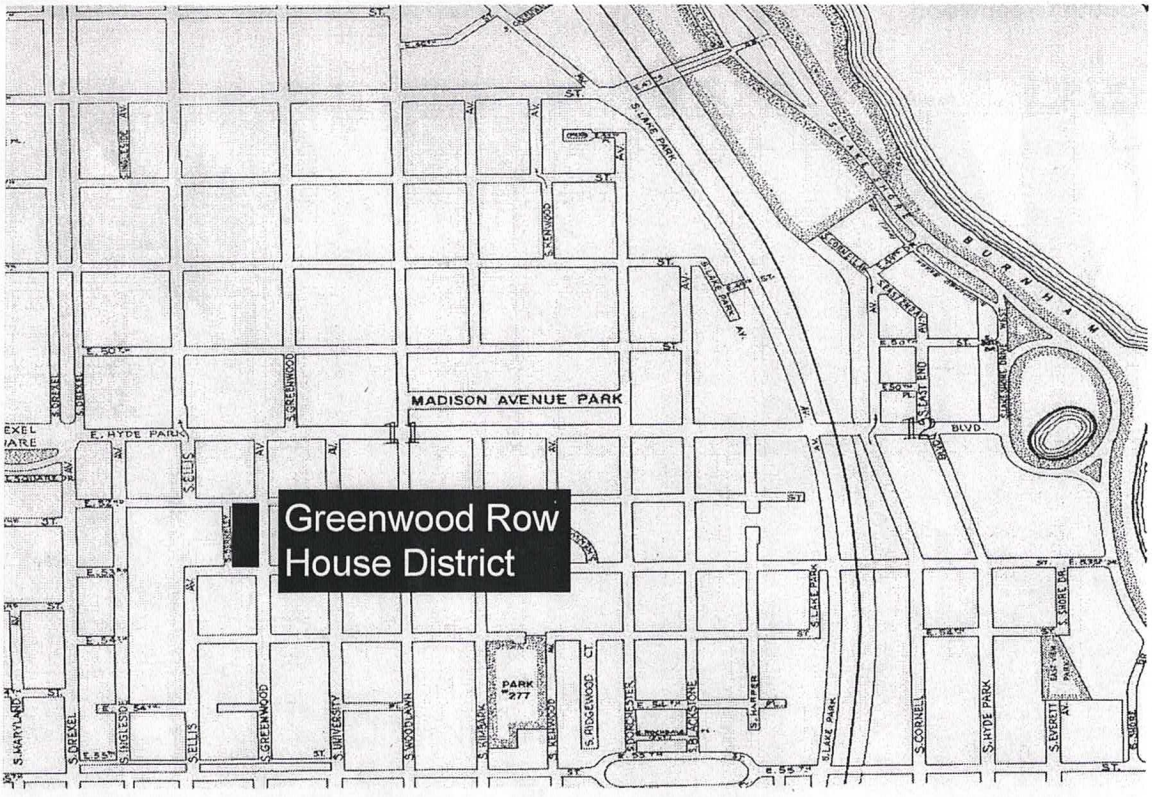
small urban enclave which can readily be distinguished from neighboring blocks (both the Washington Park Court and Alta Vista Terrace Districts are designated Chicago Landmarks).

Although the houses of the Greenwood Row House District were carefully designed to emphasize individuality rather than sameness, they have many features in common. All of the houses are two stories in height, set on raised basements with a continuous roofline. The buildings terminate in a variety of parapets and cornices, including flat, stepped, scalloped, crenellated and gabled. The majority of the houses are faced in Roman brick in a variety of earth colors, although the facades of a lesser number of buildings are faced in smooth limestone. Entrances to the houses are generally accessed by a short flight of masonry stairs on the north end of each house. Most houses are articulated by either a one or two story projecting bay or a bowed group of windows to the left of the entrance. Original fenestration is one-over-one double hung sash with stone lintels and sills.

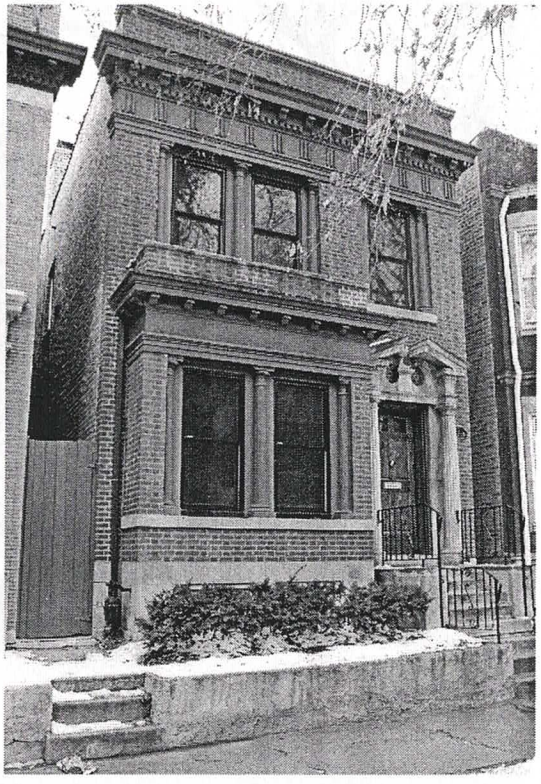
Stylistically, the majority of the row's rich variety of ornamentation is classical in inspiration and located at building entrances, including flat and fluted pilasters, engaged columns and piers, broken and gabled pediments, and Tuscan and Ionic capitals. Several buildings also include classically-inspired cornices with modillion blocks and dentils. Stone quoins at several of the building's corners and used as window surrounds further reinforce the row's classical origins. (The row's sole example of the earlier Medieval style is found at 5220 South Greenwood which includes Gothic-inspired drip moldings over its windows and door and a crenellated parapet).

The row's most sophisticated examples of the Classical Revival style include 5210, 5216, 5224, and 5236 South Greenwood. 5210 South Greenwood includes an Acanthus leaf decorated cornice and classically-derived foliage panels set in the spandrels between the first and second story windows. 5216 South Greenwood displays a stone portal with fluted engaged columns supporting a broken pediment containing an urn. A flat slightly projecting bay includes similar fluted engaged columns supporting a modillioned cornice. The building's main cornice is classically detailed by triglyphs, dentils and modillions. 5224 South Greenwood, perhaps the row's most classically-inspired building, features a stone portal with fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment. The house's brick bay includes a stone balustrade trimming its roof. Above the bay is a finely detailed Palladian window (a similar second-story Palladian window appears in 5238 South Greenwood). The house terminates in a pedimented gable supported by modillion blocks. 5236 South Greenwood includes a columned entry in the Ionic style supporting a full entablature and a pedimented gable. A stone quoin pattern appears at the building's corners and surrounding its windows.

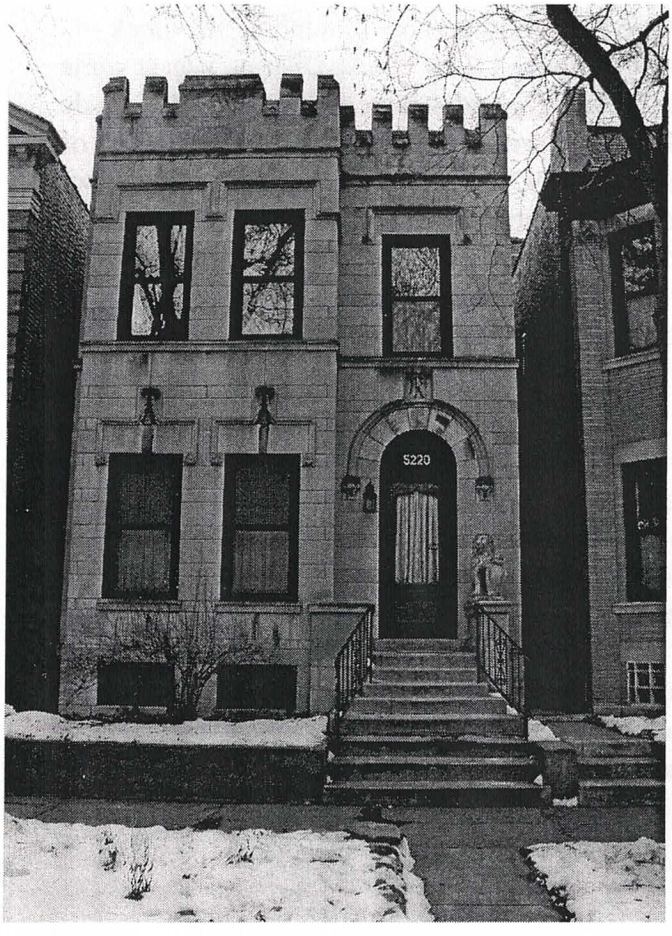




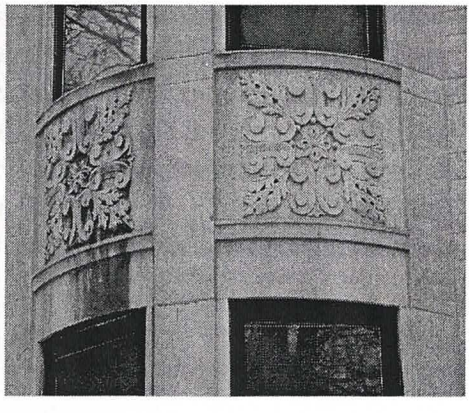
Top: The Greenwood Row House District is a group of 20 brick row houses built in 1903 on the 5200 block of South Greenwood Avenue. Bottom: The district is located in the Hyde Park neighborhood on Chicago's South Side.



The predominance of the Classical Revival style in the Greenwood Row House District can be seen in this entrance (above) and house (right) at 5216 South Greenwood. Bottom: A view of the district from 5232 South Greenwood.



Top and lower right: Examples of the fine Classically-inspired ornamentation in the district. Left: The district's sole example of the Medieval style is this house at 5220 South Greenwood.



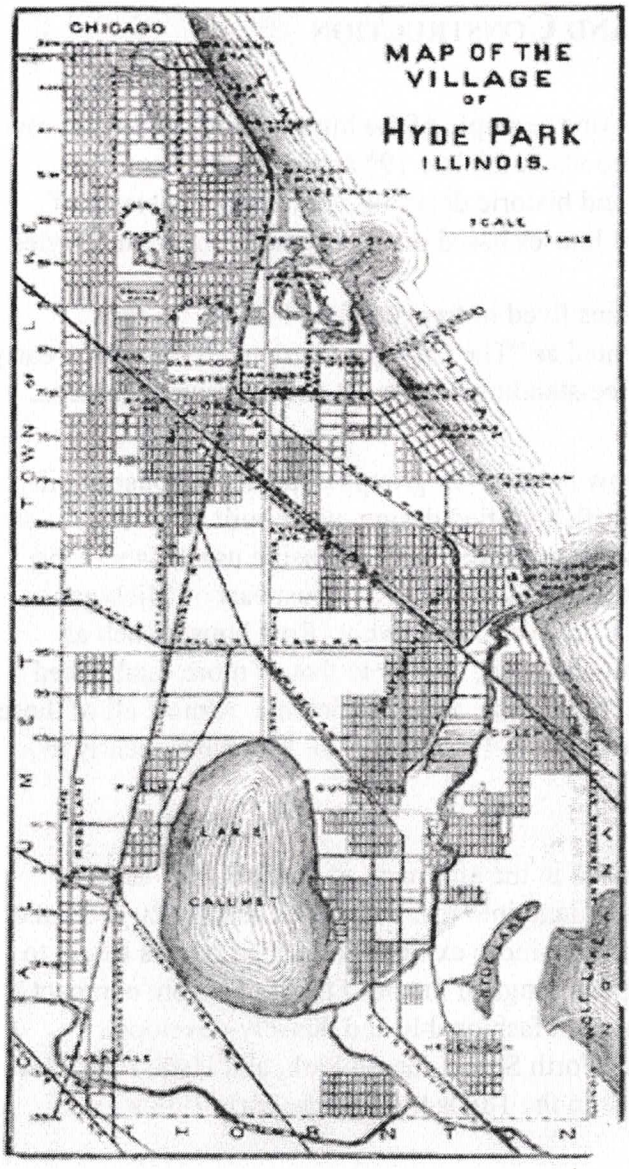
Hyde Park and the Development of the Greenwood Row House District

The Greenwood Row House District is located in the Hyde Park neighborhood, one of Chicago's most historically and architecturally important neighborhoods. The history of Hyde Park began in 1853 when a young lawyer and real estate speculator, Paul Cornell, bought 300 acres of lakefront property between the future 51st and 55th Streets. He then deeded a portion of the land to the newly-established Illinois Central Railroad as right-of-way for construction of a rail line extending south from downtown Chicago and paralleling the shoreline. In exchange, the railroad company then built a stop in 1856 to serve Cornell's land holdings.

Houses and commercial buildings built by Cornell and later property owners were initially concentrated on the eastern edge of the neighborhood near the railroad tracks, which paralleled the Lake Michigan shoreline. Hyde Park grew through the 1880s as a suburb of handsome free-standing homes and resort hotels, which catered to Chicagoans wanting fresh air and a respite from the city's increasingly commercial bustle.

The western half of the present-day Hyde Park neighborhood, including the block of Greenwood Avenue that constitutes the Greenwood Row House District, was at some distance from the railroad and remained relatively undeveloped until the 1890s. Hyde Park's annexation to Chicago in 1889, coupled with the founding of the University of Chicago in 1892 and the holding of the World's Columbian Exposition in nearby Jackson Park in 1893, encouraged more intensive residential development in the community, including row houses and small apartment buildings. The university was centered on the north side of the Midway Plaisance—the landscaped greensward connecting Washington and Jackson Parks—between University and Ellis Avenues, less than a half dozen blocks directly south of the future location of the Greenwood row houses.

In the roughly 20 years following the university's establishment, faculty and staff were an impetus and significant factor in the development of the surrounding area as a neighborhood of finely-crafted single-family houses, low-rise apartment buildings, and row houses such as those of the Greenwood Row House District. Although local tradition has it that the Greenwood row houses, locally known as "Professor's Row," were home to many professors from the nearby University of Chicago, research has revealed that few of its early residents were associated with the university in the district's first decades. Its proximity to the campus, however, and the fact that many later residents have had associations with the university, has probably led to this nickname.



Top right: Real estate speculator and early developer of Hyde Park, Paul Cornell. Left: A map of Hyde Park from 1888, just before the suburb's annexation to Chicago. Bottom: The University of Chicago in 1901. The university was a major impetus to the growth of the Hyde Park neighborhood.

Chicago Row House Design and Construction

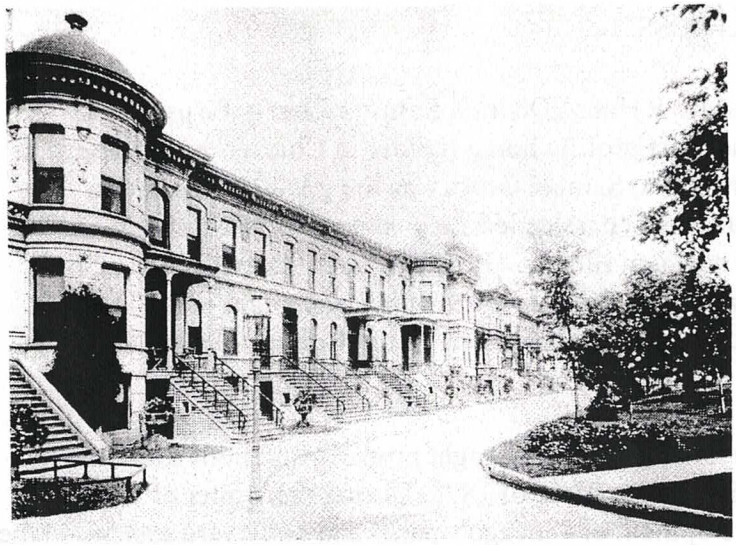
The Greenwood Row House District is a fine example of the high-quality residential row houses constructed in Chicago neighborhoods in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Through their compact two-story forms and historic detailing, they reflect the taste of Chicagoans of the period for well-crafted houses based on traditional architectural styles.

Early in the City's history, most Chicagoans lived in free-standing houses. In fact, Chicago's motto, "Urbs in Horto," translated as "The City in a Garden," refers to the early settlement's pattern of development of free-standing houses set amidst private gardens.

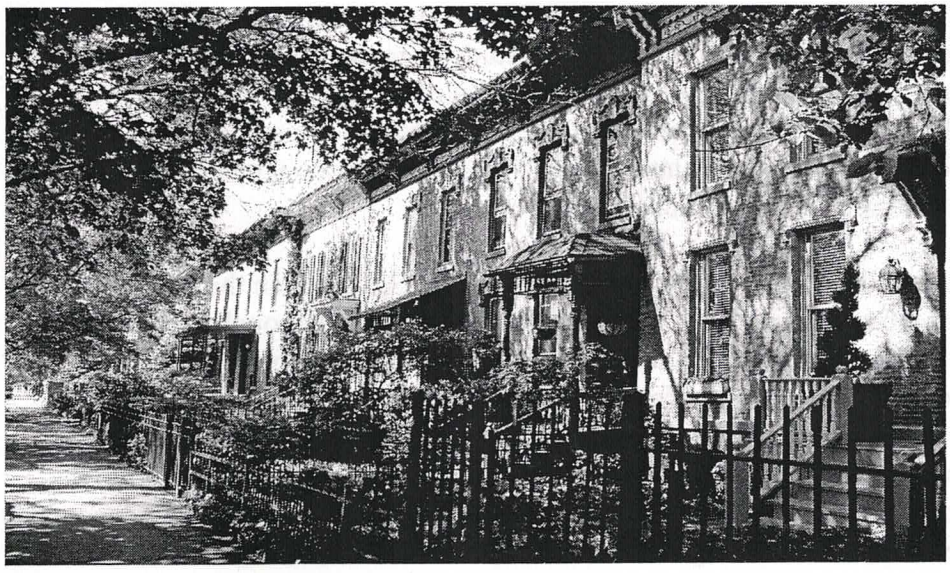
As early as the 1860s, however, a few "row houses," or groups of adjacent houses built with common "party walls" and usually with a unified design, were built in or near downtown Chicago where property values encouraged more intensive use of land. One prominent group of these row houses was located on Park Row, just east of Michigan Avenue at approximately the location of Roosevelt Road today. Row houses such as these began to give Chicago a more urban character, similar to that of more established Eastern cities such as Baltimore, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Almost all of these earliest row houses were destroyed in the Chicago Fire of 1871 or lost subsequently to redevelopment.

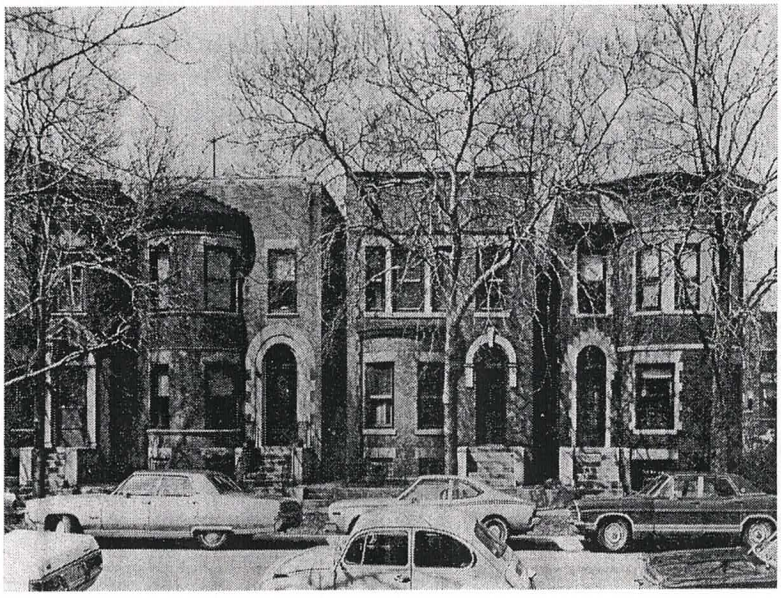
As the City rebuilt and land values increased in the aftermath of the Fire, real estate investors subdivided ever-larger sections of land into residential lots usually 20 to 25 feet in width. In order to maximize the use of ever-more expensive land, architects began to alter their designs from the free-standing dwellings of the pre-Fire era to more compact, though often equally elaborate, row houses. In fashionable and densely-developed lakefront neighborhoods such as the Near North Side, Lincoln Park, and Hyde Park, row houses were a common building type built in the 1880s through the early 1900s.

The earliest of these row house developments, up through the early 1880s, were Italianate-style row houses such as those found in the Burling and Fremont Row House Districts in Chicago's North-Side Lincoln Park neighborhood. Over time, however, fashion turned to other architectural styles, including the Romanesque Revival and Classical Revival styles. Especially in the 1890s, after the resounding success of the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago's Jackson Park (just southeast of the Greenwood Row House District), architecture ornamented with Classical forms and details became especially popular among Chicago homeowners. The predominately Classical designs of the row houses in the Greenwood Row House District reflect this important shift in architectural taste. Samuel Gross, the developer of the Greenwood Row House District, was a shrewd real-estate developer and understood that such fashionably up-to-date houses would be appealing to the middle- and upper middle-class buyers to whom he was marketing.



Row house developments in Chicago began in the 1860s and 70s. An early upper-class row house development was (left) Aldine Square (demolished) in the South-Side Douglas community. As the City developed in the aftermath of the Fire of 1871, row house developments such as the one by Edward Burling on N. Fremont (below) in the Lincoln Park neighborhood were built.





Left: The Greenwood Row House District (shown here in 1978) is a fine group of row houses from the early 1900s.

Developer Samuel E. Gross

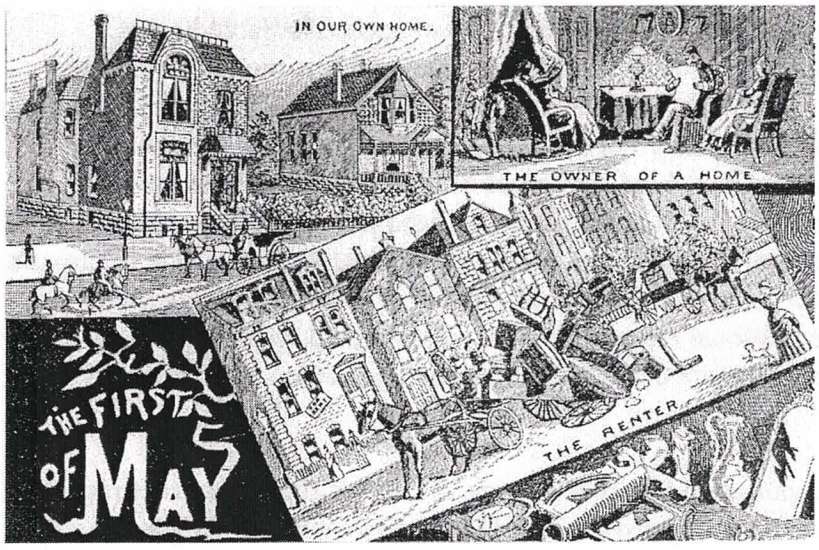
The developer of the Greenwood Row House District, **Samuel Eberly Gross (1843-1913)**, can arguably be called the most prolific home-builder in Chicago history. Born in 1843 in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, Samuel Gross was the great-grandson of a captain in the American Revolution. His parents left their eastern roots behind in 1845 and settled in Carroll County in northern Illinois. Gross saw active service in the Civil War and became one of the youngest men to achieve the rank of captain in the Union Army. After the war, he returned to Illinois, enrolled in Union College of Law, and was admitted to the bar in 1867.

Having had an early interest in real estate, Gross bought property and built a number of houses in the years between 1867 and the Panic of 1873. During the winter of 1868-69, he played a role in the early development of Chicago's parks and boulevard system. In the economically stagnant period of the mid-to late 1870s, Gross retired for a time from real estate and turned his attention temporarily to the study of science, art, literature, and political economy, and is said to have patented several of his own inventions. In 1874 he married English-born Emily Brown and later built an imposing home on Lake Shore Drive at Division Street in Potter Palmer's Gold Coast subdivision which would become the City's most fashionable residential area in the 1890s.

As building construction began to revive after the 1870s, Gross began the business of building new suburbs, and his career as a developer flourished. Although he was by no means the first of the Chicago subdividers, Gross was by any reckoning the most energetic. In the 1880s he began his development of working-class subdivisions throughout the Chicago area. In developments such as Argyle Park, Calumet Heights, Dauphin Park and Gross Park (all now part of the City), Gross astutely tapped into the need for affordable single-family homes for the working classes, a demand not adequately met by other developers. According to the *Chicago Globe*, Gross devised a

> plan by which [the industrial classes and wage workers], who more than any other, need a home of their own with the independence, self-respect, better citizenship and stronger manhood its acquisition would give, could secure and pay for a cottage and put their savings into something permanent instead of losing sight of them and forever in rent paying.

Gross's strategy was to build cheaper frame houses outside the central city, thus circumventing the post-fire building ordinances which limited the construction of frame buildings within the central city. These outlining areas beyond the fire limits were becoming increasingly attractive as residential sites, as public transportation systems improved and more industries located out of the central city. Gross advertisements for them candidly proclaimed: "Outside Fire Limits! You Can Build Wooden Houses!" The implication was that Gross-built frame houses, lying as they did beyond the reach of the city fire code, could be built more cheaply than the brick or masonry structures required by the Chicago fireproofing ordinance.



Left: Samuel E. Gross, the developer of the Greenwood Row House District.

Top: Advertisement from one of Gross's promotional brochures extolling the wisdom of home ownership versus renting.

Bottom: Alta Vista Terrace, a Gross development similar in architectural style to the Greenwood Row House District, as it appeared shortly after construction in 1904. (The Alta Vista District was designated a Chicago Landmark District in 1971.)

Working-class Chicagoans appreciated the availability of such affordable homes, particularly as Gross required only a small down payment and low monthly mortgage payments. After purchasing a lot, new owners had the option of building their own homes or contracting with Gross to have their homes built from the more than four hundred house plans he had available. Gross kept his homes affordable by buying mass-produced materials in bulk quantities and building from standardized plans. Building plans, published in catalogs available to consumers, were also readily available. One of Gross's own catalogs indicated that some of his house designs were taken from *Shoppell's Modern Houses*, a popular national magazine. Thus, attractive and seemingly custom-designed homes could be built more cheaply, and the savings passed onto investors in Gross's developments.

The growth of public transportation also made living in Gross's subdivisions attractive. As public transportation systems improved in the 1880s and 1890s, outlying areas became manageable for commuters. While horse-drawn streetcars had begun operation in Chicago as early as 1859, the first cable cars did not begin operation until 1883. The first elevated line opened in 1892. Gross shrewdly selected sites that were—or soon would be—accessible to the city by transportation lines, another selling point he emphasized in his advertising materials.

Gross was a master of promotion and marketing, a flamboyant operator who billed himself as "The World's Greatest Real Estate Promoter." Advertising "Easy Payments—Long Time," he offered lots from $100 in his properties for "workingmen" to a top of $2,500 for his most elegant developments. Houses were priced from $1,000 for small cottages to $5,500 for large frame buildings that Gross advertised as "handsome residences and villas."

Gross advertised extensively in the newspapers and also distributed his handbills in factories and city workplaces. These sheets typically represented his newest suburban development as a popular choice, a haven of hearth and home, and within financial reach of the workingman. Gross frequently printed his advertisements in German, targeting the city's largest and fastest-growing ethnic group. The concentration of German middle-class settlements at the northern edge of the city, particularly in the Lake View area, was due in large part to the availability of Gross-built housing there.

One of Gross's most elaborate marketing schemes was the creation of "excursion days" to entice prospective buyers to his subdivisions. Gross sponsored free trains to the sites, underscoring their accessibility to the city. These were grandly advertised as "Free Palace Excursion Trains—The Longest Passenger Trains Leaving From the Union Depot." Once at their destinations, the excursionists were protected from the weather by "Large Pavilions with Ample Seating Capacity" and regaled with "Entertaining Speeches" encouraging them to purchase lots in the new developments.

Gross's whirlwind of subdivision activity peaked in 1893 as the labor problems of the late 1880s, the severe effects of the 1893 financial crisis, and probable over-extension coupled

to slow his subdivision development. Nevertheless, by 1896, Gross claimed to have subdivided and sold 44,000 lots and built 7,500 houses, mostly for working-and middle-class Chicagoans. In 1900 Gross resumed building, but now targeted the more affluent buyer in Chicago. In his 1900-04 development of Alta Vista Terrace (a designated Chicago Landmark and Chicago's first landmark district), Gross and architect Joseph C. Brompton created a picturesque block of forty exclusive row houses. In 1903 the same team of architect and developer used a similar architectural formula to create the twenty-row house district on South Greenwood Avenue in Hyde Park.

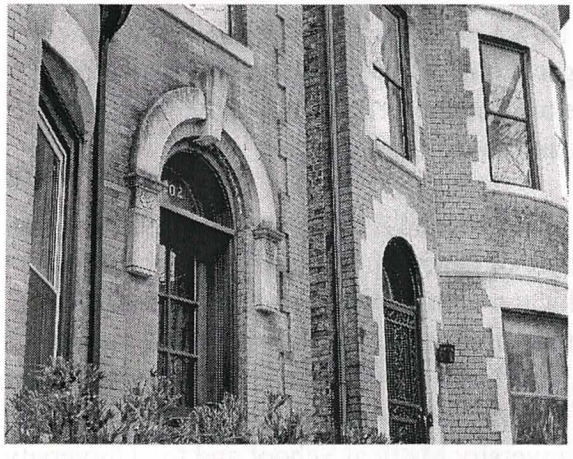
The years following the development of the South Greenwood Avenue row houses were tumultuous for Gross; he faced bankruptcy, divorce, and remarriage. In 1904, a group of Gross's creditors attempted to have him declared bankrupt. He fought the action by proving that his assets exceeded his liabilities by more than $1 million. In April 1908, however, he declared bankruptcy voluntarily. The cause of his failure at the time was given as "unwise speculation," but was probably also influenced by the financial panic of 1907. While Gross's fortunes had certainly fallen from net worth of $5 million, as estimated at the peak of his career, he was hardly destitute; at the time of his death in 1913, his estate was valued at $150,000.

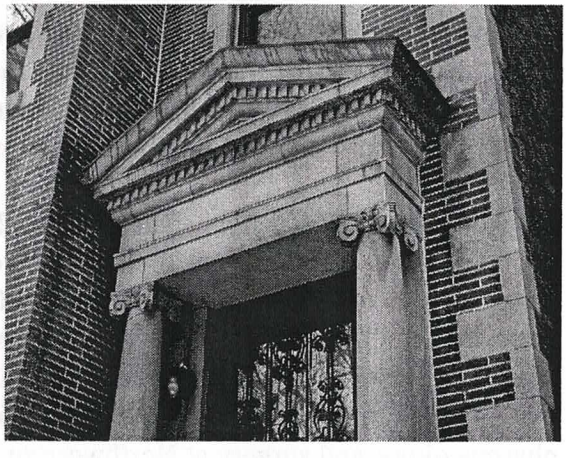
Gross's development partner for the Greenwood row houses was Charles Counselman (1850-1904). Counselman was a prominent member of the Chicago Board of Trade and dealt in grain and stocks. His largest interests were in the Rock Island and Counselman Elevators, which had a combined capacity of 2,000,000 bushels. He was also engaged in the stock and bond brokerage business, with offices in Chicago, New York, St. Louis and other cities.

Prominent Early Residents

According to census records, the Greenwood Row House District was home to a variety of individuals whose diverse occupations ranged from music teacher to school principal to a hog buyer in the Union Stockyards. Some of its most prominent residents before World War II included two prominent doctors and two physiologists.

Dr. Albert Howard Baugher, who lived at 5214 Greenwood Avenue from the 1920s to the 1950s, attended graduate school at the University of Chicago. Following his education, Baugher worked as a pathologist at several Chicago-area hospitals and was a professor of pathology at Chicago Polyclinic. Another prominent physician who lived in the district was Dr. Lester Reynold Dragstedt. Dragstedt, who lived at 5200 Greenwood Avenue from 1927 to 1959, also attended the University of Chicago. He was a professor of physiology, pharmacology, and surgery at Northwestern University Medical School and the University of Chicago. Dragstedt is perhaps best known for being the first doctor to successfully separate Siamese twins.





The predominance of the Classical Revival style in the Greenwood Row House District can be seen in its rich variety of classically-inspired entrances.

Two other prominent residents of the Greenhouse Row District were Nathaniel Kleitman and Anton Julius Carlson, both physiologists. Born in Russia in 1895, Kleitman received his Ph.D. from University of Chicago in 1923. He taught physiology at the University of Georgia and the University of Chicago and was a National Research Council Fellow at the Universities of Utrecht, Paris, and Chicago from 1923-25. Kleitman lived at 5234 Greenwood Avenue from 1935 to 1955. Anton Julius Carlson, who lived at 5228 Greenwood Avenue from the 1910s to 1957, was born in Sweden in 1875. Carlson was a distinguished physiologist who served as a lieutenant colonel in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army. He was also a professor at the University of Chicago for fifty-two years and contributed over two hundred articles in American and German scientific journals.

Criteria for Designation

According to the Municipal Code of Chicago (Sect. 2-120-620 and -630), the Commission on Chicago Landmarks has the authority to make a preliminary recommendation of landmark designation for a building, structure, object, or district if the Commission determines it meets two or more of the stated "criteria for landmark designation," as well as possesses a significant degree of its historic design integrity.

The following should be considered by the Commission on Chicago Landmarks in determining whether to recommend that the Greenwood Row House District be designated as a Chicago Landmark.

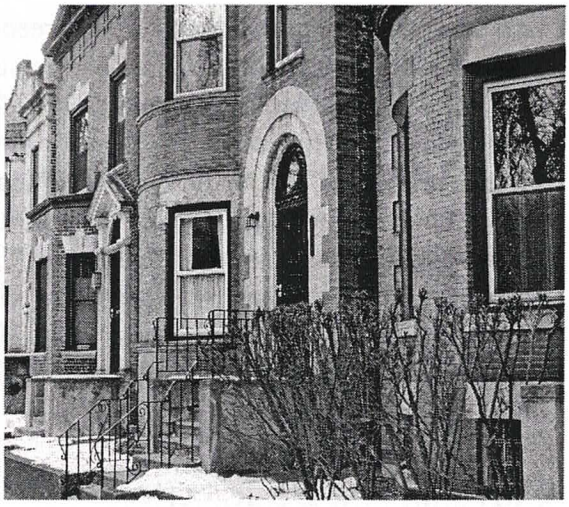
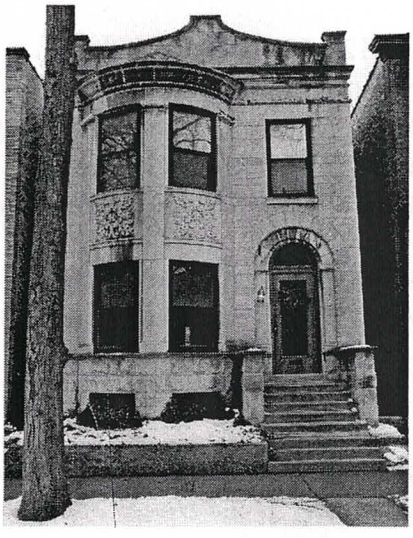
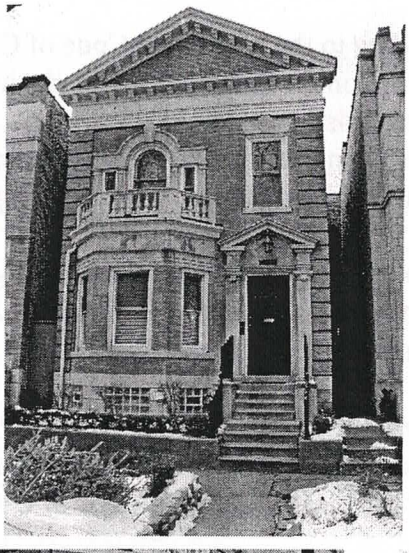
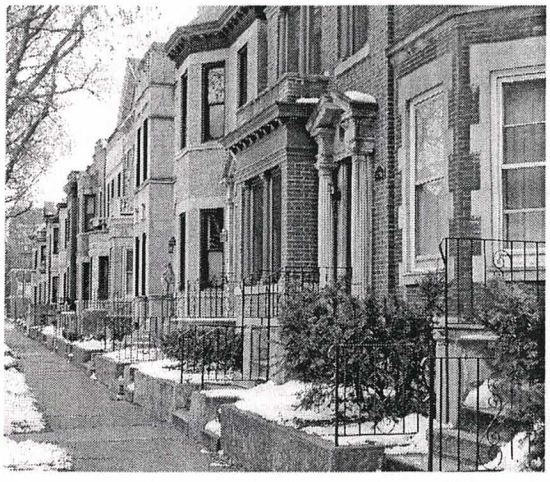
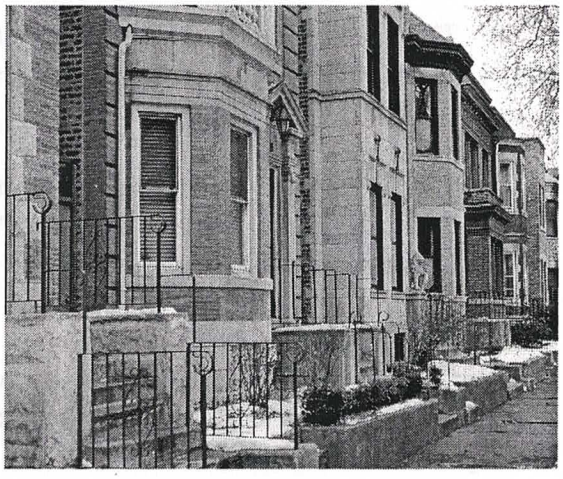
Criterion 1: Critical Part of the City's History
Its value as an example of the architectural, cultural, economic, historic, social, or other aspect of the heritage of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois or the United States.

- The Greenwood Row House District is a fine example of the high-quality residential row houses constructed in Chicago neighborhoods in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

- The Greenwood Row House District is one of the earliest surviving groups of brick row houses built in the Hyde Park neighborhood following the University of Chicago's establishment in 1892.

Criterion 3: Important Person
Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the architectural, cultural, economic, historic, social or other aspects of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, or the United States.

- The developer of the Greenwood Row House District, Samuel Eberly Gross, was one of the most prolific home-builders in Chicago history.

Representative views of the Greenwood Historic District showing its remarkably conistent scale, building set backs, design, use of materials, and overall attention to detail.

- A flamboyant promoter and shrewd developer, Gross built thousands of homes in Chicago in the late 19th century in developments such as Argyle Park, Calumet Heights, Dauphin Park and Gross Park, mostly for working-and middle-class residents.
- The Greenwood Row House District exemplifies Gross's later row house developments, such as Alta Vista Terrace, built for more affluent buyers.

Criterion 4: Important Architecture
Its exemplification of an architectural type or style distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship.

- The Greenwood Row House District contains one of Chicago's finest examples of a picturesque, predominately classically-inspired group of row houses.
- The district is distinctive for its fine detailing and craftsmanship, especially its cornices and entrances, and for the high-quality use of materials including brick and limestone.

Criterion 6: Distinctive Theme as a District
Its representation of an architectural, cultural, economic, historic, social, or other theme expressed through distinctive areas, districts, places, buildings, structures, works of art, or other objects that may or may not be contiguous.

- The Greenwood Row House District displays a distinct visual unity based on a consistent scale, building setbacks, design, size, use of materials, and overall detailing.
- The Greenwood Row House District creates a distinctive and recognizable sense of place within the larger Hyde Park neighborhood.

Integrity Criterion
The integrity of the proposed landmark must be preserved in light of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and ability to express its historic community, architecture or aesthetic interest or value.

The Greenwood Row House District displays an excellent degree of physical integrity. Virtually all of its buildings retain almost all of the physical characteristics that define their historic significance. These include historic wall materials, including brick and stone, and fine architectural details such as classically-detailed cornices and entrances. Additionally, the buildings continue to serve the same function a century after their construction with little discernable changes in style. Finally, the overall sense of place remains strong throughout the district.

Typical changes to buildings within the district include replacement of window sash and door modifications. Most basement story windows have been in-filled with later glass block. In first and second stories, some original double-hung window sash has been replaced with later double-hung, single or multi-pane sash. Storm windows have also been installed in some window openings. Door modifications largely include the installation of a variety glazed security doors. Overall, these changes are quite minor, and no building in the district has been so significantly as to be considered non-contributing.

Address Ranges

The 20 row houses that comprise the Greenwood Row House District face S. Greenwood Ave. and have as their primary addresses the following address range:

- 5200-5244 S. Greenwood Ave. (even addresses only).

The two corner row houses in the district, at 5200 and 5244 S. Greenwood Ave., also have secondary address ranges on either E. 52nd or E. 53rd Sts. These are:

- 1021-1031 E. 52nd St. (odd).
- 1022-1032 E. 53rd St. (even).

In addition, the Greenwood Row House District is bound on the west by S. Berkeley Ave. with the following address range:

- 5201-5245 S. Berkeley Ave. (odd).

However, no primary facades of the row houses in the district face Berkeley, only rear garages. Berkeley is not considered a public right of way for purposes of this designation, including the definition of significant historical and architectural features.

Significant Historical and Architectural Features

Whenever a building, structure, object, or district is under consideration for landmark designation, the Commission on Chicago Landmarks is required to identify the "significant historical and architectural features" of the property. This is done to enable the owners and the public to understand which elements are considered most important to preserve the historical and architectural character of the proposed landmark.

Based upon its preliminary evaluation of the Greenwood Row House District, the Commission staff recommends that the significant features be identified as:

- all exterior building elevations, including rooflines, visible from public rights-of-way.

Because no primary facades of the row houses in the Greenwood Row House District face S. Berkeley Ave., Berkeley is not considered a public right of way for purposes of defining the district's significant historical and architectural features.

All twenty of the row houses in the Greenwood Row House District were conceived as a single unit, commissioned by the same developers, designed by the same architect, built at the same time, and retain their historic visual features. Therefore, all twenty row houses are preliminarily identified as contributing to the district. Accessory structures such as garages are preliminarily identified as non-contributing to the district.

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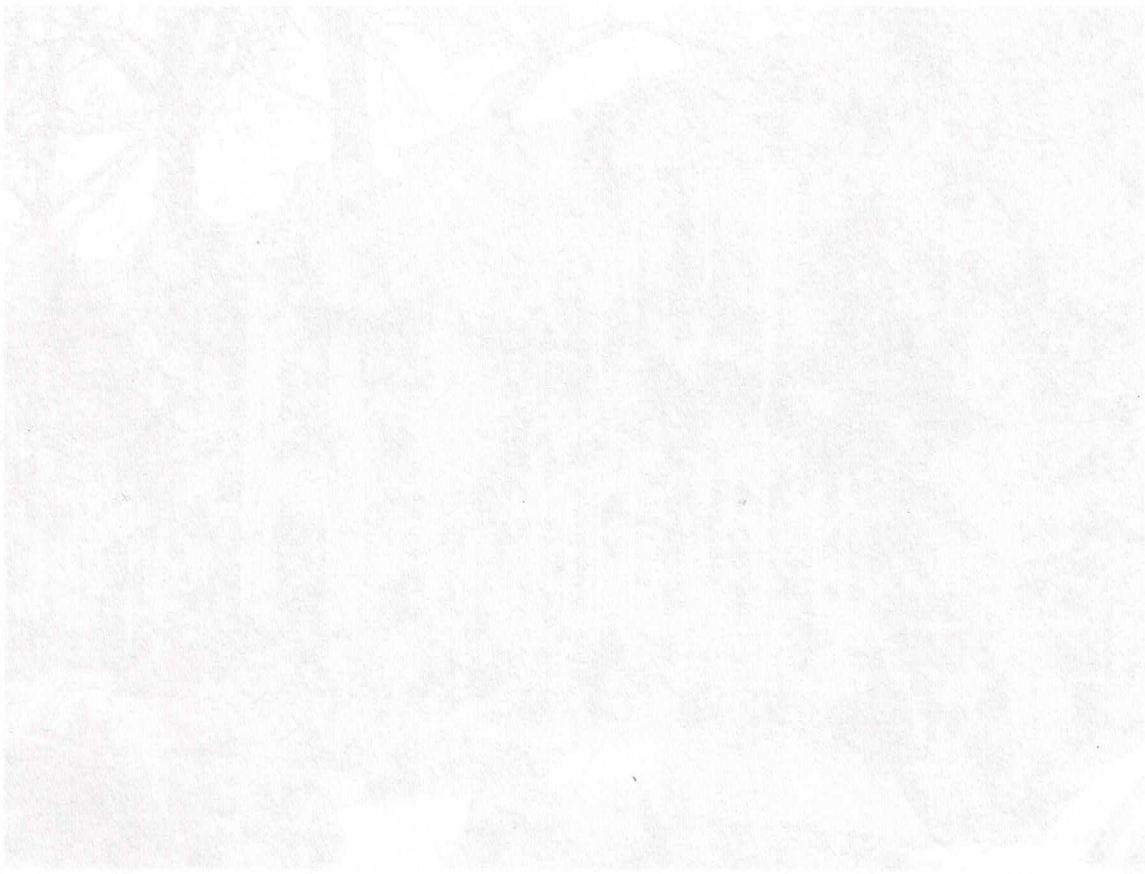
From http://www.uchicago.edu/projects/centcat/centcats/city/citych2_02.html: p.7 (top left).
From Gilbert and Bryson, *Chicago and its Makers*: p.7 (top right).
From Block, *The Uses of Gothic*: p.7 (bottom).
From Lowe, *Lost Chicago*: p.9 (top).
From Block, *Hyde Park Houses*: p.9 (bottom).
From Clark and Ashley, *Chicago History*: p.11 (top & bottom).
From Berger, *They Built Chicago: Entrepreneurs Who Shaped a Great City's Architecture*: p.11 (middle).

The Commission on Chicago Landmarks, whose nine members are appointed by the Mayor, was established in 1968 by city ordinance. It is responsible for recommending to the City Council that individual buildings, sites, objects, or entire districts be designated as Chicago Landmarks, which protects them by law. The Commission is staffed by the Chicago Department of Planning and Development, 33 N. LaSalle St., Room 1600, Chicago, IL 60602; (312-744-3200) phone; (312-744-2958) TTY; (312-744-9140) fax; web site, http:www.cityofchicago.org/landmarks.

This Preliminary Summary of Information is subject to possible revision and amendment during the designation proceedings. Only language contained within the City Council's final landmark Designation ordinance should be regarded as final.

Two views of the Greenwood Row House District.



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